

Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume 104.

Poetry.

For the Mercury.

Selected Tale.

1766.

THE ALTAR OF LIBERTY.

A STORY FOR THE TIMES.

As the Burnside Expedition passed the James-
on—lying in the Roads—all hands were called
to cheer, as each ship came within hail.

All hands to cheer the ship—
She is coming o'er the waters
Like a sea-bird o'er the foam;
She is sweeping past the headlands
Like an eagle to her home.

And the hull, the masts, the cordage,
Are they trembling into life,
As shakers in the energy,
Or as partners in the strife?

All hands to cheer the ship—
She has passed into the darkness,
There's another just in sight,
Another, yet another one,
They are lifting into light.

They are pressing into darkness,
With their noble hearts and true,
But the stars are shining through.

All hands to cheer the ship—
There is shouting from the bulwark,
There is cheering from the mast,
There is blessing in the heart depths,

Till the last of all has passed,
And the air is filled with motion,

And the ocean's drone is lost,
While the music of the banner

O'er each silvery wake has crossed.

All hands to cheer the ship—
'Tis not only on the waters,
'Tis not only for the feet;

Cheer the ship that breathes the tempest
Where opposing currents meet.

Cheer the ship that carries with her

All a nation's hope and fate,
With her flag nailed to the mast head,

With a nation's life for freight.

All hands to cheer the ship—
From the ships that ride securely

At Law's certain anchorage,
Who have met for ages, driftless,

Billow's shock and tempest's rage,
Cheer the ship that dashes onward,

Seeking free land's port to gain,

There an anchorage, where safely

She may brave the hurricane.

All hands to cheer the ship—

'Tis the shout of elder nations:

"Onward! and the work begin."

The word of holy martyrs:

"God and Freedom lead you on."

"The hymning of the angels:

"Make the bondman's cause your own,

And the music of your banner

Shall incense for the Throne."

A CALL TO FREEDOM'S BATTLE.

Arise, and make agai' your own;

Snatch from the ashes of your sires

The embers of their former fires:

And he who in the strife expires

Will add to theirs a name of fear,

That Tyranny shall quake to hear,

And leave his sons a hope, a fame,

They too will rather die than shame;

For freedom's battle once begun,

Requited by bleeding sire to son,

Though baffled oft, is ever won.

Useful Hints.

MOTHERS and nurses should endeavor to accustom infants, from the time of their birth, to sleep in the night, preferably to the day, and for this purpose they ought to remove all external impressions which may disturb their rest, such as noise, light, &c., but especially not to obey every call for taking them up, and giving food at improper times.

After the second year of their age, they will not instinctively require to sleep in the forenoon, though, after dinner, it may be continued to the third and fourth year of life, if the child shows a particular inclination to repose; because, till that age, the full half of its time may safely be allotted to sleep.

From that period, however, it ought to be shortened for the space of one hour with every succeeding year; so that a child of seven years may sleep about eight, and not exceeding nine hours; this proportion may be continued to the age of adolescence, and even manhood.

To awaken children from their sleep with a noise, or in an impetuous manner, is extremely injurious and hurtful: nor is it proper to carry them from a dark room immediately into a glaring light, or against a dazzling wall; for the sudden impression of light debilitates the organ of vision, and lays the foundation of weak eyes, even in early infancy.

NEAT MODE OF SOLDERING.—Cut out a piece of tin foil the size of the surface to be soldered. Then dip a feather in a solution of sal ammoniac, and wet over the surfaces of the metal, then place them in their proper position with the tin foil between. Put it so arranged on a piece of iron hot enough to melt the foil. When cold they will be sound firmly soldered together.

CLEAN KID GLOVES.—Make a strong lather with curd soap and warm water, in which steep a small piece of new flannel. Place the glove on a flat, clean, and dry surface—such as the bottom of a dish, and having thoroughly soaped the flannel (when squeezed from the lather) rub the kid till all dirt be removed, cleaning and re-soaping the flannel from time to time. Care must be taken to omit no part of the glove, by turning the fingers, &c. The gloves must be dried in the sun, or before a moderate fire, and will present the appearance of old parchment. When quite dry, they must be gradually "pulled out," and then look new.

SOFT CARROTS AND TURNIPS may be added to soups, if they have not been mixed with gravies; or, warmed up separately, and put into moulds in layers, to be turned out when wanted. It forms a pretty dish for an entree.

BUTTER GLAZE, or PORTABLE SOUP, is simply the essence of beef condensed by evaporation. It may be put into pots, like potted meats, or into skins, or sausages, and will keep for many months. If further dried in ovens or lozenges, by being laid on pans or dishes, and frequently turned, it will keep for years, and supply soup at any moment. Two quilts, the best chamber has got—

There's the south bed has the two old Aunt Hitty, musing; and the two old Ward blankets on it, and the great blue quilt, and two comforters. Then mother's and my room, two pair—four comforters.

If a man is conscious he is right, the persecutions of his enemies but make him the more invincible, and more fully develop the nobler qualities of his nature. Such a man will stand firm, while his persecutors will fall by the use of their own weapons.

Be true to God and your country; let nothing swerve you from the duty which you owe to both.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862.

Number 5,390.

NOTES FOR THE BENEFIT OF OTHER AD-
VERTISERS, AS WELL AS ALL LEGAL AD-
VERTISEMENTS, AND ADVERTISEMENTS OF REAL
ESTATE, OR AUCTION SALES, SENT IN BY
THEM, MUST BE PAID AT THE USUAL
RATES.

NOTES OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT, RELI-
GIOUS NOTICES, AND THE LIKE, ONE
INSCRIPTION, 20 CENTS PER SQUARE.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, IN-
SCRIBED WITHOUT CHARGE; BUT ALL AD-
DITIONS TO THE ORDINARY ANNOUNCE-
MENT, AS OBITUARY NOTICES, &c., WILL
BE CHARGED AT 4 CENTS PER LINE, NO
CHARGE BEING LESS THAN 25 CENTS.

NO PAPER WILL BE DISCONTINUED
UNTIL ARREARS ARE PAID, EXCEPT AT
THE OPTION OF THE PUBLISHERS.

JOB PRINTING
IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, EXECUTED
WITH DESPATCH.

F. A. PRATT...WM. MESSER.

United States Laws.

OFFICIAL.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH
CONGRESS.

NEWPORT IN THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH.

A DIARY OF THE REVOLUTION.

1778.

MAY 4. Last night a number of men deserted to this island. They report that the provincials are preparing to attack the Island. Arrived the Wood Fleet from Staten Island.

6. Last night as a soldier belonging to the 54th regiment at Portsmouth attempted to desert, he was pursued by a sergeant and a party of men. The soldier discharged his piece and killed the sergeant on the spot. He took to the water, when he was killed by the party. A small fleet of Victuallers arrived from New York.

7. Reported that the stock on the island are ordered to be brought within the lines.

8. Last night 3 negroes and a white deserted to this island from the main.

9. The ships that went after stock returned and reported that they have brought from Elizabeth Island 1500 sheep and cattle, and landed them on the east side of this island; it is likewise said they burnt the barracks on the island. Arrived a flag from New York, reported that a French war was declared.

10. Six prisoners were brought to town from Portsmouth taken on board a vessel that attempted to get out of the Seconnet passage, and were committed to the provost.

11. A flag came from Providence. She has brought prisoners to exchange for those on board the prison ships, likewise some of Burgoyne's officers and women.

12. Four small sloops returned from the Elizabeth Islands with sheep. Arrived a small fleet from Boston that carried provisions for Burgoyne's army. They inform that the Warren with a French fleet are ready to sail. Sailed immediately the Lark and Maidstone frigates in quest of them.

20. A flag sailed for Providence with prisoners. Mr. Thomas Peckham was taken out of the provost and sent in her.

24. Reported this evening that the provincials are about to attack the island with 2000 men. The 22d regiment commanded by Col. Campbell, two companies of Infantry and Grenadiers commanded by Col. Guessing and about 70 Hessians chevaux embarked at the Long Wharf and proceeded up the river; the 43d regiment marched out to the lines. The town appears in great confusion.

25. At 2 o'clock this morning, the troops came down the river and landed at the Long Wharf. They report that at 3 o'clock this morning they landed some miles below the town of Warren, marched up undiscovered, set fire and plundered the town without opposition; took a number of the inhabitants prisoners; proceeded thence to Bristol, set fire to the town and then embarked after burning 120 flatboats, took the galley Spitfire, with men asleep, and burned a number of other vessels.

26. The editor who said his mouth never uttered a lie, probably spoke through his nose. But the woman who said that Herrick Allen's God Made Sal-ratus is the best of the world and makes better bread, biscuits, cakes, or puddings out of flour than can be made with any other savorous or suds, spoke it with her eyes and mouth wide open, and does not fear contradiction. Dyspeptic persons can use it with impunity, and be all the better for so doing. Most here excellent prospects offered them.

EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.—During the past year, about 1500 colored people have emigrated from the United States to Hayti, where they receive from the government lands to settle on, and various civil and religious privileges. Those who have been there long enough to get settled, find their condition very much improved, and are happy in their new homes. The government has treated them with kindness, ever more than fulfilling its promises. The spirit of emigration is extending among the blacks, and arrangements have been made for emigrants to sail every month this year from Boston, New York and Philadelphia. This appears to be a very useful and promising enterprise. We should think every colored man of respectable character would be looking into the matter with a view of emigrating. Scaly characters, drunkards, &c., will not be received, and may therefore as well be content to live and die where they are. But smart, sober, virtuous men, have here excellent prospects offered them.

EFFICACY OF PRAYER.—The most remarkable instance of the power of prayer, happened in the case of Gov. Tod, as related by himself in an address he made lately to the Briar Hill miners, on the occasion of leaving Briar Hill to prepare for assuming the Chair of State. Mr. Tod said: "In the spring of 1847, when about to leave home in the service of our National Government, you met me on this spot, and gave me your prayers and good wishes for the safe return of myself and family, and I have felt that to these prayers and good wishes, in part, I am indebted for that safe return, for not only did Mrs. Tod, myself and all the children we took away with us (five in number,) return safely to you, but we brought back two more."

Cleveland Herald.

TABACCO AND LONGEVITY.—A writer in the Christian Ambassador says: "The accounts given by your correspondents of aged persons living, remind me of a veteran and his 'help-meet,' whom I called in Oswego, New York, last summer. His name is Peter Rosell. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1753, and consequently is now one hundred and eight years of age." He is living with a second wife, who is seventy-three years old. By his first marriage he had fifteen children, and by his second ten—making in all twenty-five children. The eldest child now living is eighty-two years old. This aged friend enjoys comfortable health—visits his neighbors—sighs and hearing good, and has used tobacco one hundred years.

THE LATE PLOT TO OVERTURN THE GOVERNMENT OF HAYTI.—Letters from Hayti speak of the late plot to overthrow the present government of Hayti, to have been of a more extensive character than at first reported. Two of Geffrard's own Ministers were involved—the head of the Department of Agriculture, and that of Police. It was the intention of the conspirators to place the latter at the head of the government. Both Ministers fled to Jamaica upon the discovery of the plot. The trouble is about color—the pure blacks being uneasy under the rule of the mulattoes, though Geffrard, the President, is a black.

THE EDITOR WHO SAID HIS MOUTH NEVER UTTERED A LIE, PROBABLY SPOKE THROUGH HIS NOSE. But the woman who said that Herrick Allen's God Made Sal-ratus is the best of the world and makes better bread, biscuits, cakes, or puddings out of flour than can be made with any other savorous or suds, spoke it with her eyes and mouth wide open, and does not fear contradiction. Dyspeptic persons can use it with impunity, and be all the better for so doing. Most here excellent prospects offered them.

AMONG THE MORE IMPORTANT OF LATE MEDICAL DISCOVERIES, NO COMPOND SEEMS TO BE GAINING A HIGHER REPUTATION, OR GREATER POPULARITY THAN DR. E. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM SYRUP. IT SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN THE FIRST AND ONLY REMEDY EVER FOUND EFFECTUAL IN EXPELLING THESE TROUBLESOME WORMS FROM THE HUMAN SYSTEM. IT ACTS AS A CATHARTIC, AND WHERE PHYSIC IS REQUIRED, ESPECIALLY FOR CHILDREN, IS FOUND TO BE MOST VALUABLE. IT MUST STAND UPON ITS MERITS, AS WE UNDERSTAND AGENTS ARE EVERYWHERE AUTHORIZED TO WARRANT IT EFFECTUAL, OR MONEY TO BE REFUNDED.—Boston Traveler.

A MRS. INGERSOLL, WHO WENT TO CHARLESTON, RECENTLY, BY WAY OF FORTRESS MONROE, TO TAKE SOME CLOTHING TO HER SON, WHO IS A PRISONER CONFINED THERE, PUBLISHED A CARD IN THE DETROIT FREE PRESS, STATING THAT SHE WAS EVERYWHERE TREATED WITH THE GREATEST KINDNESS AND CONSIDERATION. GEN. RIPLEY A NORTHERNER BY BIRTH, ALONE DISPLAYED RUDENESS TOWARD HER.

3. Sailed this morning a fleet for New York.

4. Being the King's birth-day, a royal salute was fired from the men-of-war and alone displayed rudeness toward her.

Transports.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1862.

The probabilities of peace or war with the United States, continued to be discussed in the English journals as late as the fourth of this month; and after the news had been received which at that date was the latest from this country. The reasons for not expecting a war to arise out of the *Trent* affair had already become numerous and weighty. Not that all fear of a disaster of the kind had become unreasonable in the minds of everybody; and of every class in the kingdom; but a great change had manifestly taken place in the spirit with which a rupture with the United States would be viewed, in the event of such an occurrence. The war-fever had abated; and it was observed by some that the war-cloud was likely to pass over without bursting with threats of vengeance. And notwithstanding perhaps a violent opposition in the United States to so prudent and so generous a course, circumstances pointed very plainly, as some of the leading journals in England have declared, to the immediate release of the prisoners.

The tone of public sentiment in the American States, which had been charged with aggression upon British jurisdiction, appeared to be peaceful; so far at least as the language of the press and the action of public bodies could be regarded as a sure exposition of the views of the people. Other signs were interpreted as favorable to the satisfactory settlement of the difficulty recently pending between the two countries. Information had reached England, that the relations between the British minister and the American Cabinet had not been disturbed to that extent which they undoubtedly would have under the apprehension of approaching hostilities. Indeed, the communications which had passed between the two governments were understood to have been of a frank and cordial nature. So that the same evidence of a friendly progress in adjusting our international troubles, was presented to the British public by this fact, that had at the earliest moment been alluded to on this side of the Atlantic as a most favorable symptom. And in the British more than in the American mind perhaps, this free and easy condition of intercourse between the official organs of the two nations, became the best augury of an amicable termination of the existing trouble between them, on both sides of the Atlantic.

But though such were the conclusions to which the more reflecting portion of British subjects were coming, yet this is not to be taken as the result to which they would come, as a matter of choice. A very extraordinary sensation had been produced among them by what they considered a deliberate insult to the British flag. Whether that would turn out to be the fact, they could not at once determine, but were in expectation that the news which would serve in a few days, at farthest, would remove all doubt upon the subject. They could discover no motive which the United States could have for engaging in a war with the United Kingdom at this time. The gigantic civil division, with which the Federal authorities were struggling with all possible exertion, were supposed in England to be a sufficient evil for the day in America, without adding any unnecessary embarrassment. Though some in that quarter supposed, it appears, "that the American Government would be glad to go to war with England, in order to cover its retreat from the conflict with the South."

But such expressions as this, with many other indications of the national bias, show a prevailing sentiment against the perpetuation of our American Union. English policy appears not to be exactly the same when applied to their own case, and when recommended to others. Law and order is the cry in every instance of revolt in their own dominions. But whenever independence of national authority in foreign dominions, would be more to the interest of British subjects, then they have no hesitation in doing what they can, in aid of rebellion. And there may have been some change within half a century in the severity even which was once the standing policy of the British Cabinet, in regard to their own dependences. The treatment of Canada has been more lenient since the loss of the colonies which became independent in our American Revolution. Experience may have taught an imperial government the better policy of a more humane administration. But it may be many ages before the question shall be answered, which is so important in practice, whether mankind are governed too little, or not enough.

Ex-PRESIDENT TYLER having died in Richmond on Friday the 17th of this month, the list of the surviving Ex-Presidents of the United States was consequently reduced to the following four, VAN BUREN, FILLMORE, PIERCE, and BUCHANAN. Ex-President TYLER had arrived at nearly the advanced age of seventy-two. He had lived under the administration of WASHINGTON, the first President of the last Union of the States. He had lived to witness the present most deplorable civil disunion, and he died without knowing its final result. He was descended, it is said, from one of the first families in Virginia, and having represented that State in Congress, both in the House and in the Senate, after the revolution in politics which followed the crisis of 1857, he was elected Vice President of the United States in 1840, the memorable campaign when BUCHANAN was so enthusiastically chosen President.

Unfortunately the constitution of the President gave way, under the torment inflicted upon him, as many believe, by the importunity of greedy office-hunters, and he left a vacancy at his decease to be filled by the Vice President, in this way, though chosen as Vice President, the venerable man who has so lately departed like came to act as President for the residue of his term, and to be entitled to be numbered with the ex-presidents after its close. And in consideration of the foregoing agreements on the part of said city and City Council to be performed, the said company hereby covenant and agree with said city that said company shall, and will, commence the construction of their said railroad on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1862, and will have said road graded, and the rails laid and ready for operation the whole length thereof, from the Long Wharf to the present State line in the direction of Fall River, on or before the 1st day of November, A. D. 1863, unless delayed or prevented by cause beyond their reasonable control; and if so delayed or prevented, the question as to extension of time to be allowed for completion of said road, shall, if said city and company cannot agree, be submitted to the said award and determination of three disinterested persons, one to be selected by said city, and one by said Railroad Company, and a third to be selected by those two so named, and their award, any two of them agreeing, shall be binding on the parties, and they agree to abide by and perform the same.

It is further understood and agreed between said parties, that the agreement which the City Council of said city authorized the Mayor of said city, by vote of December 24, A. D. 1861, to sign and seal on behalf of said city, is hereby superseded and annulled.

Testimony whereof the said city, by their Mayor, for that purpose duly authorized, and the said Company, by their President, for that purpose duly authorized, have hereunto affixed their corporate seals, and said Mayor and said President have signed the names of their res-

spective corporations hereto the day and year first named.

WILLIAM H. CRANSTON,
Mayor of
the City of Newport,
Newport and Fall River Railroad Company,

BY BENJAMIN FINCH, President.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Newport & Fall River Railroad Company, January 23, 1862.

Resolved, That the proposed new agreement between this Company and the City of Newport, be adopted as the act of this company, and that Benjamin Finch, Esq., the President, be authorized, as the Attorney of this Company, to affix their name and corporate seal thereto, and otherwise execute the same on the part of this Company.

True copy of record—witness:

DAVID G. COOK, Secretary.

At a meeting of the City Council of said city of Newport, holden on the 23d of January, A. D. 1862, the following preamble and resolution were passed:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly at its January session, 1860, passed an act authorizing and empowering the City Council of the city of Newport to bargain for and purchase at such rates as to them might appear right and proper, all land and right of way through land which they might deem necessary and requisite for the construction of a railroad from said city of Newport to the boundary line between the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts at Fall River, Massachusetts, and to pay all land damages and expenses for the same, and to make compensation to the owners of said city, as to whom shall seem expedient; and that we, Messrs. WILLIAM C. COFFEY, DAVID G. COOK, DANIEL EUSTIS, NATHEN CHASE, JOSHUA S. FAHEY, MAYOR CRANSTON, Aldermen ATWELL and CONNELL TAYLOR and CONGDON-HALE and Mr. SEWELL M. WATKINS, all these gentlemen have assented as best they could, knowing that their fellow citizens and future generations, would honor them and their memories for the benefits conferred.

Yesterdays morning instructions were sent to Messrs. GILMORE & CO., contractors, who were waiting at the Stone Bridge, to commence operations at once. These parties are to construct the road from Fall River to the Coal Mine in Portsmouth, including the Bridge across the Seacoast river. From the coal mines to this city the builders are Mr. JOHN COLLINS of Fall River, and Mr. SHANAHAN of Boston.

The contractors are fully prepared to commence work at once and as there is no lack of laborers, we may expect to witness its rapid completion.

The following are copies of the Documents which settles the whole matter—

THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made and executed this twenty-third day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by and between the City of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, on the one part, and the New port and Fall River Railroad Company, a corporation duly incorporated by the General Assembly of said State on the other part.

WITNESS, that the parties aforesaid have agreed to the following:

The said City in consideration of the agreements hereinabove made to be performed by said Company, do hereby covenant and agree with said company as follows:

That the said city shall purchase all the land covered by the new location or re-location of said company's railroad described in their report thereto, filed in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Newport, as located or taken for said Railroad or for the use of said company, between the North side of the Cove in Newport, and the present State jurisdiction line, and shall obtain conveyances in fee of all rights and interests therein, so as to make a good title thereto satisfactory to the City Council and to the agent employed by said company, and shall from time to time as purchased, quitclaim the same to said company; or in case that they are unable to agree with the owners or persons interested in said lands, then the said city shall on demand pay to said company all sums of money which any such owner or person interested, may recover of said company for damages for land taken or for incidental damages under the provisions of their charter, and shall indemnify said company against all such damages and costs of suits in such cases; and all such payments are agreed to be made not in expectation of repayment, but in consideration of promoting the building of said road and of the agreements hereinbefore contained.

And said city further agrees to convey to said company by deed without warranty, all those lands conveyed to said city by the Friends Society by deed dated March 14, 1860, and that they will convey to said company all the lands covered by the public waters in said city, described in a plat hereto annexed, made by S. F. Johnson, Engineer of said company, not already granted to said company; and that such lands and also those granted by the vote of the city council of the date of October 14, 1861, shall be conveyed by deed but without warranty.

And said city further agrees that their city council shall by proper legal proceedings declare Fourth street in said city, unless as a public street or highway and give up the same to the entire control of said company, reserving however, the public crossings at Bowler and Walnut streets and the right for passengers to cross said railroad on foot only, where other streets now cross said Fourth street.

And said city further covenants that their City Council shall under the authority given to them by the General Assembly, by act of May Session, A. D. 1860, grant to said Company the right of laying rails upon and over the public streets, highways, waters and wharves in said city, covered by and described in their report of location aforesaid, and to run their locomotives over the same; and that they will have the right to take on the rail of said railroad, when made, which they would have or be entitled to under the provisions of Section Third of the act in relation to the public waters in the City of Newport, passed at May Session, A. D. 1860, and they hereby covenant and agree with said company that they will not execute said right under said act.

And in order to promote the building of said railroad and of the agreements hereinbefore contained.

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And in consideration of the foregoing agreements on the part of said city and City Council to be performed, the said company hereby covenant and agree with said city that said company shall, and will, commence the construction of their said railroad on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1862, and will have said road graded, and the rails laid and ready for operation the whole length thereof, from the Long Wharf to the present State line in the direction of Fall River, on or before the 1st day of November, A. D. 1863, unless delayed or prevented by cause beyond their reasonable control; and if so delayed or prevented, the question as to extension of time to be allowed for completion of said road, shall, if said city and company cannot agree, be submitted to the said award and determination of three disinterested persons, one to be selected by said city, and one by said Railroad Company, and a third to be selected by those two so named, and their award, any two of them agreeing, shall be binding on the parties, and they agree to abide by and perform the same.

It is further understood and agreed between said parties, that the agreement which the City Council of said city authorized the Mayor of said city, by vote of December 24, A. D. 1861, to sign and seal on behalf of said city, is hereby superseded and annulled.

The General Assembly have not transacted any business this week worth publishing. A large number of bills are before committee, and when they report, there will be business enough to last several weeks.

Mr. BENJAMIN BATTEY has hanging in his market a sheep and two lambs slaughtered by Mr. ASHER COOGERSHALL which excel anything of the kind we have ever seen. They were raised by Mr. HICKS CORNELL of Portsmouth, and weighed dressed, as follows: the sheep 93 and 84 pounds, respectively. The sheep was the mother of the lambs, and the lambs were twins, ten months old. Mr. CORNELL's success in raising such fine animals, is a good evidence that his system of farming is the one to make good returns.

THE General Assembly have not transacted any business this week worth publishing. A large number of bills are before committee, and when they report, there will be business enough to last several weeks.

FOLKS WRITE TO THE PRESS—that there are five hundred Secessionists still holding Federal offices.

(Special Meeting)

City Council.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1862.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Present, His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen J. G. Albion, Powell, Atwood, Townsend, and Weare.

The resolutions for perfecting the contract between the City of Newport and the Newport and Fall River Railroad Company, were read and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Mr. James C. Powell, Mr. John C. Atwood, Mr. William C. Townsend, Mr. John G. Weaver.

Nay—None.

Upon invitation of the Common Council this Board joined in Convocation.

On again assembling a report was received and read, from the Committee on City Property, in regard to the sewer in Pelham street.

Four grand and nine petit juries were drawn for the February term of the Supreme Court.

A license was granted to J. Kriegel for permission to open a junk store by paying a tax of \$7. Adjudged.

IN CONVENTION.—On assembling, His Honor the Mayor said that he congratulated the citizens of Newport, the City Council, the Directors of the Newport and Fall River Railroad Company, Mr. Johnson the Engineer, and the Old Colony and Fall River Railroad Company, upon the final settlement of the railroad question. He had been an advocate of the Railroad since 1847, and endeavored to do his best in bringing it to a successful issue. He saw around him now, men who had worked with their best endeavor for the same end, but owing to the different interests held by so far apart, they were obliged to work at arms length, and could not understand the desires of each Corporation; finally a union had been effected, and the requirements understood, and now the agreement is ready for the authorized signatures. His only regret was, that the Parrot gun was not mounted, that a salute could be fired announcing the victory. The two Boards then separated.

CITY COUNCIL.—Present, R. J. Taylor, Esq., President, Messrs. Stoddard, G. A. Simon, Coggeshall, Bush, Philip Simmons, Underwood, Chafee, Cranston, Jr., and Burdick.

The resolutions for perfecting the contract for a railroad from Newport to Fall River, was concurred in by the following vote:

Ayes—Mr. Robert J. Taylor, Mr. George A. Simmons, Mr. Thomas Coggeshall, Mr. John T. Bush, Mr. Philip Simmons, Mr. Charles W. Underwood, Mr. Nathan M. Chafee, Mr. Wm. S. Cranston, Jr., Mr. Clarke H. Burdick.

Nay—Mr. John C. Stoddard.

Adjourned.

THE TRAITOROUS WOMEN.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, under date of Jan. 19, has the following regarding the traitorous women caged at Washington:

On Saturday, passed at the January session, the

Common Council—

On Saturday afternoon, two companies of

the 1st Battalion, 1st Artillery, were

detached from the 1st Battalion, 1st Artillery, and sent to the prison, where they were

incarcerated in the basement of the

Union troops, but they cannot ascertain much

as to the battery which is being erected at

Tybee Island.

On Sunday evening, the 21st, the Rebels

shelled the fort, and the gunners

retaliated with a few volleys.

On Monday morning, the 22d, the Rebels

were repulsed with heavy loss.

On Tuesday morning, the 23d, the Rebels

were again repulsed with heavy loss.

On Wednesday morning, the 24th, the Rebels

were again repulsed with heavy loss.

On Thursday morning, the 25th, the Rebels

were again repulsed with heavy loss.

On Friday morning, the 26th, the Rebels

were again repulsed with heavy loss.

On Saturday morning, the 27th, the Rebels

were again repulsed with heavy loss.

On Sunday morning, the 28th, the Rebels

were again repulsed with heavy loss.

On Monday morning, the 29th, the Rebels

were again repulsed with heavy loss.

On Tuesday morning, the 30th, the Rebels

were again repulsed with heavy loss.

On Wednesday morning, the 31st, the Rebels

were again repulsed with heavy loss.

On Thursday morning, the 1st, the Rebels

were again repulsed with heavy loss.

On Friday morning, the 2d, the Rebels

were again repulsed with heavy loss.

On Saturday morning, the 3d, the Rebels

were again repulsed with heavy loss.

On Sunday morning, the 4th, the Rebels

were again repulsed with heavy loss.

IN VICTORY AT MILLS CREEK. — The second and most powerful rebel army which had fastened upon her Southern counties has been soundly beaten and its commander slain. One week we were greatly surprised by learning the news which had, under Humpback hills, been broken up and chased out of the country. We have learned that a still more glorious victory has been gained over the forces collected at Zollicoffer on the Cumberland. All the cities adjoining East Tennessee and the march of triumphant troops into that glorious field, can not be much longer delayed. Two states members of Congress, professing to be friends, and then accepting service as disloyal Generals, have been wiped out within days. One fall on the field of battle; the other was less fortunate, for with the honor of his life, he has sacrificed that which the true soldier holds dearer than life, his honor.

The situation of the two armies in Southeast Kentucky had changed materially within the two months. Previous to the disastrous defeat made by our army from London, it had been operating in a direct line between Lexington and Cumberland Gap. Since that time, however, both armies moved Westward about 10 miles, and a second time approached each other on the Cumberland, near Somerset, which is the headquarters of the Unionists. The one is almost due South from Lexington. On the southeastern side of the river, which is now swollen so as to be impassable by infantry, Zollicoffer had established himself, with a force estimated at eight thousand. One of his flanks is protected by a tributary stream with bluffs nearly three hundred feet high; the broken and rocky wooded country was expected to afford sufficient protection in other directions. He had daily received supplies from a steamer which had been seized lower down the river, and had collected abundance of forage from the immediate neighborhood.

Brigadier General Thomas, it appears, known how inaccessible was the enemy's camp except from the rear, had thrown a portion of his forces across the Cumberland several miles higher up stream. Gradually these crept around until they were nearly in a situation to assault Zollicoffer. To avoid the possibility of being surrounded, the latter determined to cross the river and attack General Shoup, who had been left in command at Somerset with an inferior force and who might not then be expecting an attack.

The insurgents seem to have fought well. The battle lasted most of the day, Sunday. About three o'clock in the afternoon the rebels broke and fled across the river. Gen. Shoup followed; but while preparing, in connection with Gen. Thomas, to storm their camp, on Monday, it was found to be abandoned. The losses on both sides are reported to be heavy; that of the rebels being given at two hundred and seventy-five in killed and wounded.

The moral effects of this victory are likely to kindle such a flame of counter insurrection in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina as had not yet been witnessed. Especially is this the case, as Gen. Crittenden took part in the engagement; and as in that case neither his command nor that of Zollicoffer will fall back on Cumberland Gap. We have no idea that the victory will move down in the direction of Bowling Green, which is more than one hundred miles distant, and across an almost impasseable country at this season.

General Buell, commander of the Department, sent the following dispatch to Washington, from Louisville, 22d inst. —

To Major General McClellan, commanding U. S. Army:

The following has just been received from Gen.

"The route of the enemy was complete. After succeeding in getting two pieces of artillery across the river, and upwards of fifty wagons, they were abandoned with all the ammunition in the depot at Millspur. They then threw away their arms and dispersed through the mountain by-ways in the direction of Monticello, so completely demoralized that I don't believe they will make a stand short of Tennessee."

The property captured on this side of the river is of great value, amounting to six or eight pounds and two Parrot guns, with cases filled with ammunition. In addition to the above, there are upwards of 1200 horses and mules, several boxes of arms which had not been opened and from 600 to 1000 muskets, mostly with flint locks but in good order, sustenance stores enough to serve the entire command for three days, also, a large amount of hospital stores.

As soon as I receive the reports of the Brigade commander, I will furnish a detailed report of the battle. Our loss was 39 killed and 127 wounded. Among the wounded were Col. McCook of the 9th Ohio, commanding a brigade and his aid, Lieut. Burt, of the U. S. Infantry. The loss of the rebels was Zollicoffer, and 114 others killed and buried, 116 wounded, and 42 prisoners not wounded, 16 of whom were officers and Lieut. Col. Clegg, of the 17th Tennessee regiment.

(Signed) GENERAL THOMAS.

The Federal forces actively engaged, were the 10th Indiana, 48th Kentucky, 2d Minnesota, and 9th Ohio regiments, which suffered respectively as named. They were reinforced after the first and severest engagement, by the 10th and 12th Kentucky, 1st and 2d Tennessee, 14th, 31st, 35th and 36th Ohio regiments, and Standard's, Whitmore's and Kenny's batteries.

The rebel forces were estimated at 10,000—Green C. Clay of Bourbon county, son of Brutus Clay, Aide to General Schopff, but with Gen. Thomas in the engagement, has just arrived, bringing an elegant silk flag, on which is inscribed "Presented to the Mountain Rangers Capt. F. A. Ashford, by Mrs. W. D. Charder."

Col. S. S. Fry, of the 4th Kentucky regiment, had his horse shot from under him by one of Zollicoffer's aids, when he turned and shot Gen. Zollicoffer through the left breast.

The first breaking of the rebels was effected by R. S. McCook of the 9th Ohio regiment, acting brigadier, by ordering his regiment to charge bayonet, which put the rebels to immediate flight.

The last order issued which was found in the rebel camp, was signed by Col. Cummins, senior in command, directing the rebels to disperse and save themselves the best way they could.

The Louisville Journal says that Gen. Thomas with a large force, has crossed the Cumberland and is leading the flying rebels through Wayne county.

The prisoners say that George B. Crittenden was first in command, and Gen. Zollicoffer second. Gen. Crittenden fled to the woods, but took the wrong road and it is supposed will be captured.

Gen. Zollicoffer—Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer who is reported to have been killed at the battle of Somerset, in Kentucky, was born in Mowry county, Tennessee, on May 19, 1812. He received an academic education, served some time in a printing office and in 1829 became editor of a newspaper in Paris, Tennessee. He was afterwards, in 1834, editor of the Columbia (Tenn.) Observer; in 1835, State printer, and in 1842, editor of the Nashville Banner, then the official paper of the Whig party in that State; 1843-4, he was Comptroller of the State Treasury; 1849 he was chosen to the State Senate; 1850 he built the Suspension Bridge at Nashville, and after another period of editorship of the Nashville Banner, he was, in 1853, elected to Congress where he served three terms. When the rebellion broke out, he took a prominent part in coercing the loyal portion of Tennessee into the movement; for some time held Cumberland Gap with a small force, was appointed Brigadier General, and advanced into Kentucky, where the rebels determined to try to make that State the scene of the war.

A NEW HORSE DISEASE IN RHODE ISLAND. During the last two weeks, says the Bristol Phoenix, Mr. Henry B. Potter of this town, has lost four valuable horses by a disease hitherto unknown in this vicinity. The animals were first taken with a swelling of the throat, followed with great difficulty in swallowing and in very short time death ensued. One horse died within ten hours after the first symptoms of the disease were discovered. An examination of the animal after death, showed great inflammation of the throat, extending down into the stomach.

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.—We are glad to learn that Henry W. Diman, Esq., has been appointed Acting Assistant Paymaster in the U. S. Navy—Mr. Diman has been for several years a useful member of the General Assembly.

WARWICK THE BANNER TOWNS. — According to the report of the Adjutant General, the town of Warwick would seem to have furnished the greatest number of soldiers in proportion to the voting population. Take the Presidential vote of 1860 as a basis, the towns reported stand in the following order and about this ratio:

Warwick, 1 cent of 3.
Bristol, 1 " " 4.
Covington, 1 " " 4.
Newington, 1 " " 4.
Newport, 1 " " 5.
Warren, 1 " " 5.
Sudbury, 1 " " 5.
North Kingstown, 1 " " 6.
Townsend, 1 " " 6.
West Greenwich, 1 " " 7.
South Kingstown, 1 " " 8.
Tiverton, 1 " " 8.
Fall River, 1 " " 9.
Uxbridge, 1 " " 10.
Richmond, 1 " " 11.
Barrington, 1 " " 12.
Foster, 1 " " 14.
Hopkinton, 1 " " 16.
Portsmouth, 1 " " 16.
Little Compton, 1 " " 99.

A correspondent of the Portland Advertiser advances a tax of \$5 per head on dogs; \$1 on bachelors from 25 to 40 years, and over, of \$20 to \$60, according to age and incorrigibility, and a third tax on widowers, double that on bachelors—the estimated amount of which would be \$36,000,000.

D. C. Lowther, the notorious beaver of dispatches to Jeff Davis to England, who was arrested in Ohio and imprisoned at Fort Lafayette, whence he tried to get by navigating a tub across the Narrows, was on Friday, the 19th instant, released without taking the oath of allegiance and sailed for England the next day in the steamer Resolute.

THE "Yankee Hatchet" is the name given to a new R. L. invention for obstructing rivers. It is an open frame work, with numerous pointed projections upwards at considerable of an angle, in two directions, which may be sunk in harbors by means of stones, and through which the current will pass, and not be turned aside as by sunken vessels and make new channels.

FEMALE SKATING.—Upon skates the Journal of Health is particularly strong. "If the thermometer is below thirty," it says, "and the wind is blowing, no lady or child should be skating." We don't know about this. If the lady is below thirty, and good looking, let her skate, thermometer or otherwise. If she is the reverse, let her slide."

SIXTY FOUR THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED of the present population of Canada are natives of the United States.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.—Thursday last.

At market, 750 Head Cattle, 95 Stores, 1200 Sheep and Lambs, and 300 Swine.

Beef Cattle Extra \$6.50; first quality \$6.25; second quality \$6.00; third quality \$4.50 & \$5.25.

Swine—Pork \$1.50; bacon \$1.25; ham \$1.25.

Sheep & Lambs—\$3.50; lamb \$2.50; common 18 & 21.

Lamb—\$1.25 & 1.50.

Stores—Yearlings—None; two years old \$18 & 19; three years old \$20 & 21.

Hides—64¢ 75; Calves Skins, 7 & 8¢; Tallow—\$1.62 & 1.75.

Pets—\$1.25 & \$1.50 each.

Sheep & Lambs—\$3.50; lamb \$2.50; common 18 & 21.

Stores—Meat \$1.25 & 1.50 each.

Wool—\$1.25 & 1.50 each.

